NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

WASHINGTON

CABINET RUMORS AT WASHINGTON-COLUMBUS BILL-SCHENCK'S BILL TO STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL CREDIT PASSED IN THE HOUSE-THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT-THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1969.

The indefinite disclosures made by Gen. Grant yesterday, in regard to his Cabinet, formed the principal topics of conversation among the politicians today. Every Pennsylvanian of the least prominence, national or local, was mentioned as the "coming man" from that State, but no one is sure who he is. It was further made known to-day that Columbus Delano, member of the House from the XIIIth Ohio District, is to be the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the incoming Administration. Mr. Rollins, the present Commissioner, is determined to retire from the office, and hence comes the necessity for a new appointment. When he made a request of his political friends to withdraw during the last campaign, he recommended Mr. Delano for the position, and when Johnson refused to appoint him Mr. Rollins was compelled to remain. It being known that Mr. Rollins would positively withdraw from the office, the friends of Mr. Delane suggested and recommended him to Gen Grant for the place. Yesterday Mr. Delano had a long consultation with Gen. Grant, during which it is understood the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue was offered him, and that he signified his intention to accept. It is further stated that Gen. Grant highly complimented Mr. Delano for his known ability and integrity as a public officer, and said if it was in his power to judiciously do so, he would gladly appoint him to a place in his Cabinet. But at the same time he considered the Commissionership of Internal Revenue not inferior to any office in his gift. This last statement about the Cabinet has created the impression that Ohio will have no representative in the Cabinet, which disposes of Messrs, Wade and Dennison. The Pacific coast people were considerably agitated to-day in regard to a rumor which was extensively circulated, to the effect their section of the country in the Cabinet. Nothing official is known regarding the assertion. New-England people seem sanguine that Boutwell is to be their representative. The success of the Penusylyesterday has spurred up the New-York members, who are proposing an immediate raid on Gen. Grant in the interest of their State. It is intimated that Gen. Rawlins will be tendered the Collectorship of the Port of New-York, if he desires it, or, if he prefers, he will succeed Schofield as Secretary of War. A movement is organizing to displace

position of U. S. Marshal of the District of Columbia, In the Senate, to-day, business dragged. The Committees on Commerce and the Judiciary followed the example of some of the other Committees, and asked be discharged from most of the accumulated mass of bills, papers, and memorials intrusted to them, on the ground that there is no time left for their consideration. Two reports] were made on the McGarraban Land Claim, Messrs. Williams and Ferry against, and Messes. Kellogg and Sawyer for McGarrahan. refused to take any part in the matter. The Copper bill was passed over the President's veto without debate, and is now a law. Mr. Patterson of Tennessee voted for the bill, thus helping to overrule the objections of his worthy father-in-law. The subject of the printing of the debates came up as the special order, when it was unexpectedly developed that The Globe people had more friends than was imagined, and a proposition of Mr. Whyte of Maryland, substantially to continue the contract with Rives & Bailey for two years longer, passed by a decided majority, but has yet to receive the concurrence of the House. The Army Appropriation bill was taken up at 3 o'clock, and the Senate at 4 took the recess in the midst of debate on an amendment of Mr. Sumper's to provide for the payment of the Massachusetts and Maine war claims of 1812.

In the House, to-day, after a brief debate and a tough fight, one of the most important bills of the session was passed. The bill is entitled "A bill to strengthen the public credit," and pledges the faith of the United States for the payment of its bonds in coin or its equivalent, excepting where the law expressly provides otherwise. It also legalizes gold contracts which may be made hereafter. A motion to table got 55 votes. The opponents of the bill then tried to kill the first section, but were beaten by a large majority. A similar attempt to strike out the second proviso was defeated by a majority. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation occupied the attention of the House for the remainder of the

It is doubtful if the bill which passed the House to-day, providing for the strengthening of the pubhe credit, and relating to contracts for the payment of gold, can pass the Senate. Senator Sherman is on record against it, and he can easily smother it in the Finance Committee. Gov. Morton will also be a formidable opponent of the measure, and will surely fight it on the floor of the Senate.

The Conference Committees of the two Houses on the Suffrage Constitutional Amendment, after two long sessions, finally agreed to-night to report back the proposition substantially as it first passed the House that is-that the right of suffrage shall not be denied in any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The amendment will be re-

ported to both Houses to morrow. The Committee of Conference on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill have finally agreed upon a report. The principal debate was on Butler's amendment. After considerable consultation, the following was adopted as a compromise: That instead of Ministers resident, accredited as heretofore, Commissioners may be sent to the Governments of Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica in Central America, and to the Governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Uruguay in South America, at a salary not exceeding \$3,000 per year. The mission to Chili remaining as at present, Gen. Butler especially making the request, that there should be no change, as he did not desire to interfere with Gen. Kilpatzick. The changes recommended by the committee have long been desired by both houses of Congress, but it has always happened that the modifications could not be brought about without interfering with office holding gentlemen who have friends in the Senate or House. The Government will save several thousand dollars a year by the proposed changes.

The action of the House in refusing to suspend the rules, to allow a Conference Committee to be appointed on the bill relating to National Banks, and providing for a redistribution of their circulation, as suggested by Mr. Coburn's amendment, indicates a determination on the part of the House to adhere to that amendment, and, unless the Senate yields, the bill will probebly fail.

The Warehousing bill was again under considerations of the line to the Government of the States for the States and the State legislated about it, there would be an action of the property by paying a fair price for it. The act when necepted created a compact between the Government and the corporations, and the reasonable construction of that compact is that during the Warehousing bill was again under consideration of the bill relation to Government and the corporations, and the reasonable coentic of purchase. Such a compact as this, if between private parties, would be entired to the such as the sum of the sum he did not desire to interfere with Gen. Kilpatrick.

tion by the Ways and Means Committee, to-day Considerable Soposition is manifested to the bill from New-York, and, even if it is reported from the Committee, it is extremely doubtful whether it will pass at the present session.

A very important case, involving the sum of \$100. 000, which has been on trial in the District Supreme Court here for the last two weeks, was decided today. The case was the Richmond and York River Railroad Company against the National Bank of the Metropolis. The plaintiff was non-suited. William Tracy of New-York, and R. T. Merrick of this city, were attorneys for the plaintiff; and Messrs. T. N. McCarter of Newark, Theodore M. Davis of New-York, and Nathan Wilson of this city, counsel for de-

Mr. Buck, who ran as an Independent Republican candidate against Mr. Arnell for Congress in Tennessee, to-day filed with the Committee on Elections notice of contest against Mr. Arnell.

The Committee on Territories in the Senate has ordered Senator Doolittle to prepare a new treaty with the Cherokees. The former treaty has been re

The Committee on Appropriations have still before them the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate made 178 amendments to the bill, and increased the appropriation nearly five millions. The Committee are scrutinizing the Senate amendments carefully before reporting on them.

Major James Haggerty of New-York is in this city He is the guest of the Hon. Wm. Chandler.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The caucuses of both the Republican and Democratic Representatives in Congress will be held about Tuesday next, the 2d of March. All new members of the House are expected and urged to be in Washington as early as Monday, the 1st of March.

Official publication is made to-day of the ratified convention between the United States and Mexico providing for an adjustment of the claims of citizens of either country against the other. The claims are to be referred to two Commissioners—one of whom is to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the other by the President of Mexico. They are to meet in Washington and may choose an

They are to meet in washington and may choose an umpire in cases of disagreement. No claim arising out of a transaction of a date prior to February 2, 1848, shall be admissible under this convention.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a large number of appointments in the army, among them John T. Sprague, Thomas Wilson, Milton Coggswell, Richard N. Batchelder, Allen Rutherford, and Polast Avent to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet. Robert Avery to be Brigadier-Generals by brevet. Also, the last-named to be Major-General by brevet for gallant and meritorious services. There are many other brevet appointments pending in the

Senate.

The President to-day gave an order to Lewis Schade, esq., for the remains of Henry Wirz, who was executed in the Old Capitol Prison in November, 1865, having been convicted by a Military Commission of conspiracy and murder, while in command of the Rebel Prison at Andersonville, and buried in the Arsenal Grounds, and this afternoon the body was removed by an undertaker.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia have found true bills against 17 persons, for illegally

found true bills against 17 persons, for illegally registering their names at the late municipal elec-

A special meeting of the City Council is called for o morrow, to take action concerning the inaugura-ion. It is said that a Committee of New-York councilmen will visit Washington that day, and be

the guests of the city.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, to-day, adopted a resolution to take no further action this session on applications for the removal of political disabilities.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE DIFFERENT SCHEMES

Washington, Feb. 24 .- The House Com mittee on Post-Offices and Post Roads have rendered an adverse report on the several schemes of Mr. E. B. Washburne, Mr. G. G. Hubbard, and Mr. J. F. Hall for the establishment of some Postal Telegraphs.

of each of the three bills under discussion, and followed it up by the general considerations applicable to the whole subject and the special objections to which each of the proposed measures are open.

Mr. Washburne's scheme is to establish a four wire exoperated in connection with the Post-Office Department by persons wholly in the Government employ. The bill date, address, or signature, with five cents additional for postage and delivery. It appropriates for the construc-Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and to sustain it until it becomes self supporting. If successful

Mr. Washburne thinks ample to construct the line and to sustain it until it becomes self supporting. If successful and remunerative to the Government, the lines to be gradually extended to all parts of the country.

Mr. Hubbard asks for the passage of a law which, by one act of legislation, should create a new branch of public service—the Postal Telegraph system—and also grant a charter to himself and his associates as the United States Postal Telegraph Company, authorizing them to creet and maintain lines of telegraph all over the States and Territories, with the right to enter upon and occupy post roads and routes, cross the public domain, navigable rivers, &c. The bull fixes the tariff of messages at a maximum of 20 cents for 20 words, including date, address, and signature, for each distance of 500 miles or fractional part thereof; five cents to be added for postage and delivery. The Post-Office Department is, however, to do everything but supply the wires and other telegraph machinery, which are to be supplied and operated by private parties under contract with the Department, at rates not exceeding those specified. The receipt and dolivery of messages, office room, fuel, lights, bianks, stationery, bookkeeping, the superintendence of the lines, are all to be at the expense of the Government. The contractors are to be required only to establish lines and do business at towns having a population of 5,000 or over, though the Postmaster-General may open offices at railway stations and at smaller intermediate places. Both the corporation to be created under the act, and any existing companies, may bid for the contract, and in case no better offer is received the United States Company is required to accept a contract at the rates established, if the same is tendered by the Postmaster-General within six months from the passage of the act, on penalty of forfeiting their charter.

Mr. Hall's bill, introduced by Mr. Van Horn of New-

feiting their charter.

Mr. Hall's bill, introduced by Mr. Van Horn of New-York, is for the construction of a line between Washington and Boston, under the direction of the Post-Office Department. The line to be built by Mr. Hall and his tween any two points on the line to be one cent a word, counting date, address, and signature. The owners of the lines are to have the right to inport any materials suitable for the construction and working of it, including poles, whres, instruments, &c., free of duty. After three years' successful operation of the line, the Government is required to buy it at its cost and 7 per cent interest. With regard to the general subject of assuming the telegraph, the Committee advert to the fact that in the infancy of the invention Prof. Morse offered it to the Government, and an experimental line was established between Baltimore and Washington, and operated by the Fost-Office Department; that upon the working of this line and the propriety of assuming the business, the Postmaster-General at the request of Congress made an adverse report, and the business was thereupon remitted to the hands of the people and the legislation of the States. After a lapse of more than twenty years, when the system had grown to vast dimensions under the authority and protection of State laws, and by force of private energy and capital, the subject was in 1866 again brought before Congress by an application for a private energy and capital, the subject was in 1866 again brought before Congress by an application for a private act to incorporate a telegraph company and also by the introduction of a bill create a postal telegraph system. These propositions received the fallest attention and elicited much debate especially in the Senate. The opinion of Postmaster-General Dennison was again invoked as in 1845 and he reported against the thanguration of the proposed system of telegraphs as part of the postal system. The result was a denial of legislation of a private or personal character and the passage of a seneral law extending to all telegraph companies then existing or to be in future created by State laws, rights of way over the public domain, over post-roads and routes, and across navigable rivers upon conditions that they should grant the

forced in its spirit and in its letter by the courts, and Congress will not deal less justly with its citizens than the law requires them to deal with each other. This mode of acquiring the telegraphic property and business, is precisely that pursued by Belgium and England which acquired it by negotiation and purchase of private companies.

law requires them to deal with each other. Instead of acquired it by negotiation and pairchase of private companies.

Mr. Washburne's plan is not calculated to succeed for several reasons. The appropriation for it is entirely inadequate. The Bankers and Brokers' line is a substantially built four wire line between Washington and New York, and therefore exactly corresponds to the proposed experimental line of Mr. Washburne. The capital stock of that Company is 41,000,000, of which \$75,000 has been paid in by its stockholders. The Fresdect of the Company, in a communication addressed to the Company, in a communication addressed to the Committee, states that with the exercise of the utmost economy and diligence, and with the very best of customers, the line cannot at existing rates be made to pay more than its operating expenses, and has never paid dividends or interest upon its cost. There are already three lines hereen Washington and New-York, and a fourth is building. When the Government enters the field it will encounter a competition of not less than 30 wires, and in that competition its lines raises to the wall; for however unremunerative the tariff may be, private companies may make up their losses out of other lines which they own in other territory, while the Government must meet its deficiency out of the public purse. The effect would be to make low rates between Washington and New-York, at the expense of higher rates every where else. Short experimental lines competing with sections only of great and samilard private systems cannot be otherwise than failures. Systems, one public and the other private experimental lines competing with sections only of great and samilard private systems cannot be cannot be securities and that of the United States. Belgium has the densest population systems, one public and the other private experimental increases are stored to exercise them, and must be rigidly excluded, as was the case with the private experimental increases which at the private of the contribution of the states. Labor constitutes to per cent of me cost of occurring American lines. A far juster comparison would be with the whole of Europe. Distances are shorter than in this country, and although the lines traverse the territory of many nations, there are no national boundaries on the telegraphic map. The whole number of messages sent in Europe, in 1866, was 18,683,000, and the sum received, \$10,329,600 in American gold, or \$14,461,000 in currency, at 140. This makes the average cost of these messages at 775 cents. The Western Union Company, which does about nine-tenths of the American business, and which alone furnished statistics to, the Committee, for the year ending June 30, 1867, transmitted 10,068,000 messages, and received for the same \$5,739,000, equal to 57 cents a message, and in that number is not included the vast amount of railway business, nor the regular dispatches to the press, in which the number of words delivered were 295,000,000, equal to 18,725,000 messages of 20 words each. In Europe the press dispatches are not a tenth part of those of this country. The number of offices to population is vastly greater here than in Europe. In Prussia there is an office to every 30,000; in France, one to 32,000; in Great Britain, one to 14,000; in Reigium, one

prussia there is an office to every 33,000; in France, one to 32,000; in Great Britain, one to 14,000; in Belgium, one to every 12,000; in Switzerland, one to every 10,000, and in the United States, one to every 7,500; in the Pacific States, one to every 12,000; in the Pacific States, one to every 2,500. So to the use made of the telegraph America stands preeminent. In France the number of messages sent is one to every 13 persons; in Prussia, one to every pine; in Great Britain, one to every five; in Belgium and Switzerland, one to every four, and in the United States, one to every to every two and a half.

Mr. Hubbard's scheme is not for the establishment of a strictly Governmental line. He asks for a charter to enable him and his associates to incorporate and operate a branch of the public service which is to be created by the same statute. He proposes to do the work of sending messages by contract, likening it to the carrying of the mails. He avows that he expects to make a profitable business of it, and hopes the Government may make something also. What right or propriety is there in granting him a charter? Congress decided against all such grants in 1866; and there is no new element in the situation which would justify the reversal of that decision. There are no petitions from the people, no legislative ngainst the Postal Telegraph scheme. The Constitu-tional right of Congress to grant a charter to a private company to build telegraph lines within the States, with-out their consent, its very questionable. Except banks, as a part of the public hacal system, it has char-tered no private corporations to act in the States. Congress is asked in this bill to confer on Mr. Hubbard and his associates the right of eminent domain; a right which the Federal Government never exercise, if it pos-gesses it, even when it desires to acquire land in the States for purely public purposes. If it wants land for a fort, a navy yard a light-house, or a post-office, it applies to the State for leave to purchase and for a transfer of the juris-State for leave to purchase and for a transfer of the jurisdiction. If the State consents it passes an act which not only passes the jurisdiction, but also provides for the exprepriation of the land under its right of eminent domain. In case the owner will not consent to sell, Congress is not likely, in behalf or for the profit of private parties, to exercise powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes. Though it may be claimed that the United States Postal Telegraph Company is to be extractly a public corporation because it is designated. exercise powers which are not exercised for the most necessary public purposes. Though it may be claimed that the United States Postal Telegraph Company is to be virtually a public corperation, because it is designated to aid in the performance of public service, it really has no title to be so called, as the business is essentially a private one, not hitherto done by the Government, and to be still shared by private companies. An extremely objectionable feature of the proposed postal telegraph system is the right to secure priority in the transmission of messages by paying an extra price for it. The rule of all American lines is, First come, first served. Any other rule would destroy the usefulness of the service, and transform it into a perulcious engine of speculation. Mr. Hubbard's scheme violates a radical principle in respect to Government works. Whatever service falls within the proper functions of the Government, should be performed by it immediately, and not through the intervention of private parties, reaping an intermediate profit. It is a proper subject of taxation, and the whole revenue which it jelds belongs to the Treasury. No company looking for 10 per cent dividends can be allowed to intervene. The contract system for carrying the malls does not violate this principle. The postal service does not consist only or chefly in carrying locked mail bags; that is transportation and entirely mechanical and subordinate part of the system. The Government has no occasion to build railroads for the transportation of its mails, because they already exist for the much more important business of carrying freight and passengers. But the transportation at a telegram over the wires is the essential element of that service to which all the skill and all the responsibility attaches, and it cannot be done successfully except under an immediate responsibility to the party sending. This responsibility the servants of a contractor would never fear. Mr. Hubbard's scheme intexes the service and the gravants of the contr responsibility to the party sending the servants of a contractor would never fear. Mr. Hubbard's scheme inixes the service and the gervants of the contractors and of the Government in such a manner that the public will fall between two stools. How is this system to be made profitable to the contractor! It can only be by putting nearly all the cost upon the Government. The cost and maintenance of lines and the wages of operators are all that fall on the contractor; all the rest must be borne by the Government. When it is considered that in the large cities the telegraph occupies much more space than the Post-Office, that in New-York alone there are nearly a hundred offices, it will be seen that the rest of offices alone will be no trifling matter. How these numerous offices are to be run by employes of the Post-Office is not easily seen. If they are to be closed the public will seriously suffer. be run by employes of the Post-Office is not easily seen. If they are to be closed the public will seriously suffer. The scheme of Mr. Hubbard offers a very partial and imperfect substitute for the great net-work of telegraph lines now in operation. He is to be required to go only to towns of 5,000 inhabitants and over, and is to be allowed five years to do it in In 1860 there were only 313 towns with that population. How are the rest of the 4,000 telegraph offices to be served? Are they to be abandoned or left to the forbearance of private companies whose most profitable territory has been invaded by the Government.

The Committee see no such middle ground between the The Committee see no such middle ground between the Government and private telegraph systems as Mr. Hub bard proposes; and if such a contract system were de sirable it is not necessary to charter a new company to render the service. Old companies can do it, or new companies can be organized in the States and brought within the privileges and obligations of the law of 1866. If new inventions are desirable, private capital will much more readily embark in them now than when Prof. Morse of fered his discovery to an necessions public.

poles and air cables—the former now in use in those Eu-ropean countries which have a tack of wood, the latter at present as unitsed experiment anywhere. He asks that

ALBANY.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED IN THE LEG-ISLATURE - THE SENATE PASSES ANOTHER RESOLUTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.-Both houses went to work again in earnest this morning, and the Assembly commenced its regular evening sessions to-night. A ten days' adjournment from Friday next is contemplated, and the Senate has passed a resolution agreeing to it. The Assembly will concur.

The establishment of an Industrial School on Hart's Island, Harbor of New-York, has long been talked of, but the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have this year made a practical effort to carry out their desires. They introduced in the Assembly, in the early part of the session, a bill for this object, and it has been reported favorably by the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies This bill authorizes the Commissioners to erect and maintain on Hart's Island the necessary and proper buildings and conveniences for an Industrial School, and to that end to employ and use the labor of any person from any of the public institutions committed to their charge in the erection, care, and maintenance of such buildings and appurtenances. And the said Commissioners are also authorized to commit to and place in the said industrial school any of the children who may be committed to their care pursuant to any provisions of law heretofore existing, and may also erect upon the said island such buildings as may be necessary and proper for the proper care, custody, and maintenance of the persons who may be committed under their care, and who shall be designated by them to perform any labor upon the buildings so to be erected or maintained upon said island. Hart's Island shall be under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and may be used by them for any and all purposes deemed by them to be expedient and proper, and all laws applicable to the powers and jurisdiction and control of said Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction which are applicable to the other premises, buildings, and institutions under their charge, shall be deemed to apply to said Hart's Island and all buildings maintained by said Commissioners upon said Hart's Island.

Another of those periodical jobs sent for the consideration of the Legislature, has been put through the Committee on Public Education of the Assembly, and is now on the files of the members. This bill compels the Superintendent of Public Instruction to purchase for each School district of the State, one copy of "Brown's English Grammar," and one copy of "Wedgewood's Government and Laws of the United States." provided "both books can be purchased for five dollars." The Committee on Public Instruction are all tender-hearted men, therefore it is difficult to account for this display of cruelty, not only to the school-children but to those who support the State Treasury, by inflicting on both the books

this session upon the section of last year's general appropriation bill which authorized the construction of Quarantine buildings on Coney Island. Mr. Jacobs has succeeded in getting the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to report for consideration of the House, an act repealing the obnoxious section, but it is doubtful if he can make any further progress in the matter. Quarantine may be considered a fixture on Coney Island, at least for some time

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported favorably a bill of Senator Chapman's, which states that in all suits and proceedings in any court in which two or more persons shall be joined in the same indictment or process, and a separate trial shall be had, as provided by law, or by permission of the Court, the defendant or defendants not on trial or examination may be examined as a witness or as witnesses on behalf of the defendant on trial, the same as other witnesses. But the testimony given by such person shall not be used for or against him upon any trial or examination of him for the offense charged against him in such indictment or process.

Last year the Legislature passed a bill, and the Governor signed it, authorizing a corporation known as the New-York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Tunnel Company, for the purpose of constructing a tube under the East River. The company this year come to the Legislature asking that their charter be amended, and the Senate Committee on Railroads have thought favorably of it, and made that report to the Senate. The name of the corporation is changed to that of the New-York Tunnel Company, and the act of incorporation now reads that when ever the 2,000 shares of stock are subscribed, the Board of Commissioners or the Committee of Thirteen, which has been appointed by the incorporators, shall call a meeting of stockholders, who shall elect fifteen directors to serve one year. The corporation is to erect a tunnel or tunnels, of iron or masonry, across the beds of the East and North Rivers, as they may determine. To do this, the corporation is authorized to take such lands on each side of the rivers in New-York State as they may deem proper, but they are to compensate the owners of it. They are also authorized to carry passengers and frieght through the tunnel, by rail or otherwise, and to charge therefor not exceeding the rates imposed by the different ferry companies. The work on the tunnel must be commenced within two years, and finished within seven.

The Albany and Plattsburgh Railroad do not care about taking chances in Assemblyman Chase's bill giving \$4,000 a mile to all projected or partly completed railroads, but have introduced a measure of their own which has gone through the Senate Finance Committee, and been reported by it for consideration. It gives \$300,000 to that road in addition to the \$250,000 already received from the State

Every Legislature is bored with bills from parties who want Commissioners appointed to drain certain swamp lands. They are as big a nuisance as the acts of incorporation for sociable societies, and there is no reason in the world why a general law should not be passed, giving the County Judges power to appoint Commissioners for this purpose when they are requested to do so, and are satisfied the request is legitimate. Judge Miller of Seneca has presented such a bill. It contains all the features of the sterreotyped special acts, with the exception that parties who need the benefits of legislation can be spared the trouble of coming to Albany, by having their wants attended to as well by the County Judge.

Mr. Jacobs of Kings is one of the Democratic members of the Legislature who are continually springing party questions in the hope that the Republicans will put their foot in them. His last exploit in this line met no better fate than his previous ones. He first got unanimous consent, this morning, to have a resolution read instructing Senators and requesting our Representatives to vote in favor of the repeal of the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill, but when he asked for its adoption, a dozen members appealed and it went over under the rules. Mr. Jacobs is probably after a

Mr. Ray's motion to take from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation the resolution instructing the Canal Board to lessen the tolls on coal going West for tidewater, was defeated again this morning. The House this morning refused to pass the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the deficiency in the State Prison appropriation of last year. The opposition to the bill was concentrated on a provision which gave Gen. James B Swain \$15,000 for the abrogation by the State of a printing contract given him last year, by which h employed State prison convicts as printers. A mo-

tion to reconsider the vote was tabled and this under the rules gives the friends of the measure another contract to pass it. So far as this \$15,000 is concerned, the defeat or passage of the bill is not of much consequence. The Legislature had given Gen, Swain

power to sue the State for damages if the contract was annulled. As it was he did sue it and obtained judgment in his favor, so that he can attach the State property if he sees fit.

Mr. Bancroft Davis's Railroad bill, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday, was introduced this

morning. Papers are in daily circulation around the halls of the Legislature, to be signed by the members, recommending certain persons for office under Gen. Grant. The last paper is one in favor of the appointm ent of Superintendent Dilks, of the Metropolitan Police, as the Marshal for the Southern District of New-York.

A course of instructive and valuable free scientific lectures have, during the Winter, been delivered in this city, at Geological Hall. Among the lecturers were Prof. Ebel on Zoology, Dr. Armsby on Anatomy, and Prof. Hall on Geology. These lectures were intended for workingmen, and as they were well attended, they cannot fail to have done some good. The argument on the proposed amendments to the

Excise law was continued, but not concluded, before the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs this afternoon. Gen. Sigel and a number of Republican associates from New-York City appeared in favor of a modification of the present law. He advocateda modification of the present law. He advocated—
First: Repealing that section which permits an officer
to arrest a man when violating the law; proposing
instead that the officer prefer charges, and that suit be
brought against the offender before a magistrate. On
conviction, the offender to be punished by fine varying
between \$10 and \$1,000, or imprisonment for a short time,
or both—all the money realized to go into the Treasury.

Second: That the law be so modified that places be
closed only between 1 and 4 a. m., and on Sundays up to
2 p. m.

2 p. in.

Third: Repealing that part of a section which allows a child to warn a liquor-seller, under pain of forfeiture of license, against selling liquor to his parent. Gen. Sigel, in support of these motions, made a

speech in which he urged, in support of his first position, that the arbitrary arrest clause was tyrannical, cruel, and unjust, and that to continue the practice of giving half of the fines to an informer was productive of a wicked and odious spy system. In support of his second position, he argued that an extension of time for keeping open liquor stores during the night benefited butchers, printers, &c., while the modification of the Sunday clause would benefit those who wished to enjoy themselves in a rational manner. In support of his third request, he thought the present law gave too much power to children. He did not object to a wife throwing safeguards around a husband, or a husband around a wife, but as to a child exercising the same power he was opposed. Mr. Assemblyman Mitchell urged the usual Democratic objections against the law, but it was observable that his shafts were aimed more against those who enforced the law the law itself. Mr. Assemblyman Nachtman delivered a eulogium on lager bier. Assemblyman Plunkett said he was a temperance man, and insisted that the Father Matthew Societies of New-York were opposed to the law, because while it was in the Statute books their membership was decreasing; while Assemblyman Murphy claimed that the present law was odious and oppressive. The Rev. Mr. Taylor of Brooklyn was the only one who advocated letting the law alone. He urged that in a financial and moral point of view the law was a success More money was in the Treasury, savings banks were better patronized, and Sundays and midnights even more peaceable than ever before. Mr. Geo. Bliss, jr., Counsel of the Excise Board, will defend the law to morrow afternoon.

The Assembly to-night was engaged most of the time on the proposed general law allowing towns to bond themselves, if they see fit, to aid in the construction of railroads. The bill was progressed.

> NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1869.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 21, 1869.
BILLS REPORTED.

Providing compensation for the Supervisors of Oneida County: Amending the charter of the village of Herkimer; Amending the act relative to the village of Gouverneur; Amending the act relative to the village of Piernout; Amending the charter of Union Springs; Fixing the salaries of the Assessors and Overseers of the Poor of Utica; Incorporating the Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New-York City.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the time within which On motion of Mr. MORGAN, the time within which railroad companies are required to report as to the issue of stocks and bonds is extended 20 days.

Mr. TWEED called up the resolution for an adjournment from Saturday, Feb. 27, to March 8, at 74 p. m. The bill was amended so as to read Friday, Feb. 26, and was then passed by a vote of 13 to 6.

Mr. MORGAN called from the table the resolution to print the debates of the Senate as reported by the stenographer, in a permanent form, under the direction of the Cierk. Referred to the Printing Committee.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for filling the vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace at Lowville, Lewis Co.; authorizing Harry Lucoln Rose to change his name to Harry Lucoln Leet; providing for payment of State Assessors for services in 1868.

The bull for supplying the deficiency in appropriations for the maintenance of State Prisons, and paying an award pursuant to laws of 1868, was lost by a vote of 45

award pursuant to laws of 1888, was lost by a vote of 36 to 43.

Mr. CAMPRELL of Otsego moved to reconsider, and to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bemus—To amend the Revised Statutes in relation to the right of personal property in certain cases.

Mr. Cameron—For closing up the affairs of the Chatauqua Banks: also consolidating acts relative to Jamestown.

Mr. Hegeman—For the construction of a radroad in the city of Poughkeepsie, and town in Dutchess county. Mr. Bassett—Repealing laws of 1863 in reference to the Hancock Union School.

cock Union School.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the Rochester and Brighton Railrowd Company: for the drainage of swamp lands in Richmond County: providing for the incorporation of Health and Life Insurance Companies, and in relation to agencies of such companies; amending the act to supply vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace in the several towns of the State, passed in 1859; authorizing Loan and Deposit Companies to invest their funds in bonds issued by the Village of Middletown for constructing water works; amending the charter of the Emigrants' industrial Savings Bank. Adjourned.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Prof. Goldwin Smith and Gen. Franz Sigel.
On motion of Mr. MITCHELL, the several Gas Companies of New-York and Brooklyn are directed to inform the House, within ten days, of the total amount of moneys now held by them as deposits from consumers of

Mr. JACOBS called up his resolution to amend the rules, and offered a substitute that no other bill shall be

ent. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED.

Authorizing the construction of certain railroads in New-York and across Harlem River; authorizing the Brooklyn Transit Company to construct and operate certain railroads by steam in the Counties of Kings and Queens; authorizing certain towns in Jeferson County to aid in the construction of the Carthage, Watertown, and Sacketts Harbor Railroad; a general law relative to the drainage of swamp lands.

the drainage of swamp lands.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Town Boards of Monroe County to pay Authorizing the lower and action and maintenance of watering troughs in public highways; authorizing the viliage of Canandaigua to pay for the completion of the canal at the foot of Canandaigua Lake; providing for the construction of an iron bridge over the canal in Baldwinsville.

Lake; providing for the construction of an iron bridge over the canal in Baldwinsville.

Mr. Hodges—Consolidating the French Bethlehem and Pilgrim Baptist Church of New-York City into the Second German Baptist Church of New-York City into the Second German Baptist Church of New-York City into the Second German Baptist Church of New-York City into the Second German Baptist Church of New-York Mr. Davis—Authorizing the construction of New-York, Mr. Davis—Authorizing the construction of railroads in the City of New-York, and to raise the necessary means thereof. Mr. Miller—incorporating the Veteran Corps Washington Greys Cavality; also, providing for the purchase of Junction Canal by the State; also, for better protection of lilegitimate children. It allows a child to bring action against the putative father, for suitable education, and a share of the property, not exceeding one-half, which would be inherited by a legitimate child; also, can assume the name of the father; also, regulating the adoption of children. Mr. W. W. Campbell—Fachitating the construction of the Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley Railroad. Mr. Husted—Chartering the Irving Literary Association of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Hodges—Amending the Metropolitan Excise law.

Mr. JACOBS introduced a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their best efforts to secure the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. Debate arising, it went over under the rule.

Mr. BAMBER introduced a concurrent resolution requesting the Governor to investigate the charges against the Commissioners of the Niagara Frontier Police, and to take such action as he may deem proper and necessary for the protection of the morals and property of the people of said Niagara Frontier District.

Mr. RAY called up his resolution with reference to the reduction of tole neonal going from tidewater, and it was defeated. Recess.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charter of the Village of Mohawk; amending the charter of the Village of Mohawk; amending the chart

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BAVAL EXPEDITION TO LA GUANAJA-PETITION OF SUGAR MANUFACTURERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 24 .- The naval expedition to La Guanaja was completely successful. The fortifications erected there by the insurgents were first bombarded by the fleet. Troops were then landed and the works were carried by assault. The rebels withdrew and retreated into the country. A permanent garrison of regulars was left in the town. On Sunday two battalions of troops marched from La Guanaja to the relief of Puerto Principe. Captain-General Dulce yesterday addressed the sergeants and corporals of the volunteer forces, exhorting them to maintain order and obedience, and discountenance all dangerous agitation. A large number of rebel prisoners have been brought to this city, and more are expected. The sugar manufacturers demand relief from the burdens of taxation, and protection for their products, which they complain have decreased one-third. The Prensa advocates the reestablishment of export duties. The steamer Eagle arrived this morning from New-York.

NEWS FROM SANTIAGO-ORDER OF THE CUBAN GENERAL FIGUEREDO WITH REGARD TO FRENCH CITIZENS-ADDITIONAL EXPORT

Evening.-Accounts from Santiago de Cuba are unfavorable. The cholera does not abate, and the insurgents are plundering and destroying the plantations in the vicinity. The Revolutionary General Figueredo has issued strict orders to his subordinates to respect all property and estates owned by French

citizens. Cane grinding has commenced on a few plantations in the Santiago district, but it is not expected that more than half a crop can be realized this season. American provisions are wanted on the plantations in the provinces of Nuevitas, Gibara, and Manzanillo. With few exceptions, cane grinding

has not commenced on these plantations. The Captain-General has issued a proclamation imposing additional export and import duties, a list of which was given in a previous dispatch. The

North German Lloyd's steamer Bavaria sailed to-day GREAT BRITAIN.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF UNIVERSITY TESTS. London, Feb. 24 .- In the House of Commons, last evening, Solicitor-General Coleridge introduced a bill to abolish University tests.

MARINE DISASTER. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24 .- The ship Mount Blanc, Capt. Chase, from Sunderland, the 25th ult., for Boston, was damaged in a gale, and obliged to return. She arrived at Queenstown to-day, leaking.

TURKEY.

HOSTILITIES BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA SUS-PENDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.-Hostilities between Persia and Turkey have been suspended until the arrival of the Persian Embassador, who is now on the way to this city.

DENMARK.

THE SALE OF THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS. COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24-Gen. Raasloeff, Minister of War, and formerly Embassador of Denmark at Washington, urges the sale of the Danish West India Islands to the United States.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN EGYPT.

The Débats reviews an interesting account of his voyage to the two Niles, in 1860 and 1864, just written by M. Guillaume Lejean. M. Lejean's discoveries as to the extent to which the slave-trade is carried on in these regions are especially valuable. Khartoum, at the regions are especially valuable. Khartoum, at the northern extremity of the Great Delta, may be considered, he tells us, one of the chief centers of this odious traffic. The dealers settled there under pretense of trading in ivory, send out at their own expense small corps durinds on slave-recruiting expeditions among the unhappy negroes and their wives and children. From Khartoum the slaves are very often sent to Massowah, to be transported thence by Djedah to the Arabian peninsula. M. Lejean calculates that, between 1838 and 1882, about 6,000 slaves a year have been tween 1858 and 1862, about 6,000 stayes a year have over poured into the Egyptian territory along the course of the White River, and that, since then, this total has reached the enormous figure of 15,000. Europe has protested, but in answer to her remonstrances the Egyptian Government contents itself with remarking that the traffic is abolished by law. All this merely tends to confirm the statement so often made, that, under the thinnest veil of disguise, the slave trade in Egypt is carried on to almost as great an extent as ever, with the tacit permission of the Viceroy, and in just too many cases, with the express sanction of his subordinates.

Under date Feb. 5 the correspondent of The

London Star writes from Madrid : Senor Figueralo is the London Star writes from Madrid; Senor Figuerale is the originator of the clause abolishing Slavery which has been introduced into the draft of the new Constitution to be presented to the Cortes, and it has received the unanimous approval of the Ministry. It is to this effect. I give the text: "La esclavitud no será consentida ni tolerada en ningun punto de la nacion Espanola." Anglicé: "Slavery shall not be encouraged nor tolerated in any part of the Spanish nation." Senor Figuerola was a Vice-President of the Spanish Abolitionist Society, and was in favor of immediate emancipation when this Association numbered many gradualists. Since his accession to power he has not continued his official connection with the Society, but has retained his radical views, and rendered the Abolitionists good service. It is generally understood that a term of apprenticeship will be proposed by the Pro-Slavery party. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any of the Ministers, save Figuerola, favor immediate emancipation. On the other hand, the masses have spoken out very plainly on this point, and many hundreds of petitions are ready for presentation, all demanding the abolition of Slavery without any delay. At this time there are nearly 200 Anti-Slavery societies established throughout the country. The eight universities of Spain have their petition. The press, as a body apart, has one in course of signature. A considerable number of the Catholic elergy has also prepared a similar manifestation of opinion, and in various other ways the public sentiment has been tested, and has declared itself in favor of radical measures. originator of the clause abolishing Slavery which has

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—This morning a fire occurred in Nos. 135 and 137 Lake-st, a four-story building.

The fire originated from spontaneous combustion in the varnish-room of H. N. Parsons. His loss is about \$12,000. Hollister & Phelps, carpet manufacturers, lost \$10,000.

The stores of Sempperman & Co., and Stanton & Co. were greatly damaged by water. The total loss is estimated at \$40,000.

LATEST GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. ... Allen, the pugilist, who was defeated on Tuesday, near St. Louis, is not satisfied, and challenges the victor, Gallagher, to try and do it again.

...A woman named Welch, fatally shot a man named John Devine, in Alton, Ill., on Monday night, while he was attempting to outrage her person.

...Henessy and Scott, convicted of burglary in Wobarn, Mass. have been neglected.

.... Mr. Kimball Bates, of Webster, Mass., committed suicide by shooting himself this afternoon He was about 35 years of age and leaves a family.

...The Coroner's Jury in the case of William H. Bell, shot in Southwick Mass., Sunday last, by Officer Tyler, returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."
...Frank Swift of New-York City and E. T. Goodrich of Chicago will skate at Buffalo on Saturday evening for the Championship of America and a diamond medal.

....The tobacco factory of John W. Wray & Co., in Aiton, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Monday uight, and the adjoining block was seriously damaged. The loss is \$30,000; insured for \$17.750.

island between the river and canal or South at on the island between the river and canal, on South St. Paul-st., Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, on which there is \$10,000

insurance,
...James McWilliams, a respectable farmer,
residing at Enliving, Orange County, committed suicide
on Saturday by hanging himself in his wagon-house. He
had exhibited traces of insanity. He leaves a wife and

....The Bay State Insurance Company's of-fice, two insurance agency offices, and the Internal Re-venue Collector's office, in Worcester, Mass, were entered by burgiars last ingut. They succeeded in obtaining only a small amount of money and stamps.Andrew Taylor, of Richmond, a colored

painter, was arrested to-day, charged with the murder of his wife, who died this morning. It appears Taylor had attempted a rape on his step-daughter, and his wife was cognizant of the fact. Her death was caused by poison.

...On Saturday night, two brothers named Luten, and a man named Dibble, started to walk across the prairie, from Carroll Station, lowa. Yesterday morning, the cider Luten and Dibble were found frozen and dead, and young Luten so badly frozen that his feet and hands will have to be amputated.